

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS



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**U.S. Department of Energy
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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1.0 FOREWORD

The Safeguards and Security Glossary of Terms contains Safeguards and Security Program, National Industrial Security Program, and related terms and definitions. The intent of this Glossary is to provide for a common base of understanding of the meaning of terminology when initiating, implementing and evaluating implementation of safeguards and security policy. It is not intended that the definitions, in and of themselves, be considered as establishing Departmental policy.

Terms and their definitions contained herein reflect the latest additions and changes to terminology commonly used in safeguards and security programs. Omission of common use terms that are defined in dictionaries is intentional. Omission of terms with specialized meanings for a particular program, or unique terms applicable for the overall program, does not convey any derogatory connotations, but rather indicates a need for further refinement of this document. Recommendations for revisions to this Glossary are encouraged and should be submitted to the Office of Safeguards and Security, Attention: Program Manager, Protection Program Operations, for consideration in developing future releases.

Local reproduction and distribution of this document is encouraged to ensure individuals concerned with implementation of safeguards and security orders are provided a ready reference to current information regarding the definitions of terms commonly used in the DOE Safeguards and Security Program.

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2.0 DEFINITIONS FOR A TERMS

A

"A" MATERIALS. Special nuclear material in Category I, Attractiveness Level A. This includes nuclear material contained in weapons and test devices. Partially assembled nuclear weapons and test devices may also be included in this attractiveness level if assembly of at least an improvised nuclear device can be completed using commercially available materials.

ABRUPT THEFT OR DIVERSION. A theft or diversion that is accomplished during a single occurrence.

ACCEPTED RISK. The acknowledgment that a protection system may not achieve 100 percent protection against all occurrences, but further improvement in the system is not justified, and that the Department is willing to allow a low probability of an occurrence resulting in a significant loss/consequence event.

ACCESS. Refers to any of the following:

- a. The knowledge, use, or possession of classified or other sensitive information required by an individual to perform official duties that is provided to the individual on a need-to-know basis.
- b. The ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge of classified information. (NISPOM)
- c. Situations that may provide an individual proximity to or control over special nuclear material.
- d. The proximity to a nuclear weapon and/or special nuclear material in such a manner as to allow the opportunity to divert, steal, tamper with and/or damage the weapon or material.
- e. Ability and means to communicate with (i.e. input to or receive output from), or otherwise make use of any information, resource, or component in a Classified Automated Information System.

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ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. An administrative determination that an individual is eligible for access to classified matter or is eligible for access to, or control over, special nuclear material.

ACCESS AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION. The process which allows an individual to have concurrent active DOE access authorizations under the jurisdictions of two or more Responsible Offices.

ACCESS AUTHORIZATION NOTIFICATION LETTER. The written advisement, provided to an individual and/or his/her employer or sponsor, of an action by the DOE concerning the individual's DOE access authorization status.

ACCESS AUTHORIZATION TRANSFER. The process which simultaneously allows an individual's DOE access authorization to be terminated at one Responsible Office and granted at another Responsible Office.

ACCESS CONTROL.

- a. The process of permitting authorized access or denying unauthorized access to information, facilities, nuclear materials, resources or designated security areas through information security, physical protection, nuclear materials control, personnel security, communications security, technical security, operations security and/or other programs, procedures and means.
- b. The process of limiting access to information or to resources on a Classified Automated Information System only to authorized users.

ACCESS CONTROL MEASURES. Hardware and software features, physical controls, operating procedures, administrative procedures, and various combinations of these designed to detect or prevent unauthorized access to classified information, special nuclear materials, Government property, Automated Information Systems, facilities, or materials, or areas containing the above and to enforce utilization of these measures to protect DOE security and property interests.

ACCESS PERMIT. An authorization, issued by the DOE under the provisions of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 725, which affords access by a specifically named person or organization (permittee) to Restricted Data applicable to the civilian uses of atomic energy in accordance with terms and conditions stated on the permit.

ACCESS PERMITTEE. An individual or organization that has been issued an access permit by the DOE providing access to Restricted Data applicable to civilian uses of nuclear energy in accordance with the terms and conditions stated on the permit and with security regulations in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 725.

ACCIDENT (NUCLEAR WEAPON). Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapon systems, nuclear weapons, or nuclear components that results in an actual or potential hazard to life and property.

ACCIDENT RESPONSE GROUP. A group of technical and scientific experts composed of DOE and DOE contractor personnel assigned responsibility for providing DOE assistance to peacetime accidents and significant incidents involving nuclear weapons anywhere in the world.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION. An unplanned or premature detonation/ignition of explosive/incendiary material or material possessing explosive properties.

ACCOUNTABILITY.

- a. The feature which enables activities on a Classified Automated Information System to be traced to individuals who can then be held responsible for their activities while on the system.
- b. That part of the materials control and accountability program which employs physical inventories, measurements, accounting records, and reports to account for nuclear materials. (See NUCLEAR MATERIALS ACCOUNTABILITY)
- c. A system which audits the control measures provided classified matter through the use of a verifiable inventory and the establishment of a custodial chain.

ACCOUNTABILITY INFORMATION (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM).

A set of records, often referred to as an audit trail, that collectively provides documentary evidence of the processing or other actions related to the security of an Automated Information System.

ACCOUNTABILITY MEASUREMENT. A quantitative measurement of the amount of nuclear material in an item or location made to establish initial book values for the material or to replace the existing book value with a more recent measured value.

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ACCREDITATION.

- a. (Includes Provisional Accreditation) The formal declaration by an authorized authority that a Classified Automated Information System or network is approved to operate: in a particular security mode; with a prescribed set of technical and nontechnical security safeguards; against a defined threat; in a given operational environment; under a stated operational concept; with stated interconnections to other Classified Automated Information Systems or networks; and at an acceptable level of risk for which the Designated Accrediting Authority has been formally authorized to assume responsibility.
- b. A DOE Office of Safeguards and Security process to formally recognize safeguards and security training programs and courses that have satisfied training objectives, standards, and criteria as established and determined by the Central Training Academy.
- c. The formal approval of a specific place, referred to as a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility, that meets prescribed physical, technical, and personnel security standards.

ACCREDITATION LEVEL. The highest classification level and most restrictive classification category that a Classified Automated Information System has been authorized to process.

ACCURACY. A measure of the agreement between the true value and the measured value.

ACKNOWLEDGED SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM. A special access program where the existence of the program is acknowledged; however, it may not be public knowledge. Details of the program are protected.

ACOUSTIC SECURITY. Physical and technical security measures specifically designed and used to deny aural access to an area set apart for the discussion of sensitive or classified information.

ACQUISITION SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM. A special access program established for the protection of sensitive research and development, test and evaluation, or the procurement activities in support of sensitive military or intelligence requirements.

ACTION. The functional part of a firearm that places a cartridge into the chamber or readies the cartridge for firing.

ACTIVATED BARRIER. Dispersable denial materials which are activated either remotely or in response to a stimulus, and which are designed for direct interference with human sensory and/or motor processes. They include such items as non-pyrotechnic smoke, aqueous foam, rigid foam, and CS and CN gas.

ACTIVE INVENTORY. Nuclear material contained within the Material Balance Area that enters into calculation of the limit of error for the Material Balance Area.

ACTIVE PROTECTION SYSTEM. A permissive action link (PAL) system that senses and responds to unauthorized intrusions with an appropriate penalty, usually weapon disablement.

ACTUAL INVENTORY DIFFERENCE. The portion of the *Inventory Difference* that is not *Explained Inventory Difference*; expressed mathematically as:

$$\text{Inventory Difference} - \text{Explained Inventory Difference} = \text{Actual Inventory Difference}$$

ACTUAL THREAT. A credible situation or validated information that indicates DOE interests are currently or will be at risk.

ADJUSTMENT. An entry into the nuclear material accounting records to reflect an approved, justified, and documented change.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHECK. A review to determine that no irregularities appear to exist, no items are obviously missing, and no tampering is indicated.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECURITY. The management procedures and constraints, operational procedures, accountability procedures, and supplemental controls established to provide an acceptable level of protection for classified and sensitive information.

ADVANCE TEAM. A group of individuals assigned to the Executive Protection Program and designated to travel to a location to make security, logistical, and communication arrangements prior to the arrival of the protectee.

ADVERSARY. Any government, organization, group, or individual whose interests are inimical to those of the United States Government in general and to those of DOE in particular.

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ADVERSE INFORMATION.

- a. Any factual and verifiable unfavorable information that creates a question as to an individual's eligibility for access authorization or an entity's eligibility for a favorable Foreign Ownership, Control, or Influence determination. (See DEROGATORY INFORMATION, and section 710.8 of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710).
- b. Any information that adversely reflects on the integrity or character of a cleared employee, that suggests that his or her ability to safeguard classified information may be impaired, or that his or her access to classified information clearly may not be in the interest of national security. (NISPOM)
- c. Any information that adversely reflects on the ethics and compliance program of a company with a cleared facility, that suggests that the company's ability to safeguard classified information and/or special nuclear material may be impaired.

AFFILIATES. Business concerns, organizations, or individuals are affiliates of each other if, directly or indirectly, whether or not exercised, and whether or not exercisable through ownership of securities, by contractual arrangement or by other means, (a) either one controls or has the power to control the other, or (b) a third party controls or has the power to control both. Indicia of control include, but are not limited to, interlocking management or ownership, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, common use of employees, or a business entity organized following the debarment, suspension, or proposed debarment of a contractor which has the same or similar management, ownership, or principal employees as the contractor that was debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment.

AGENCY - A contract, either express or implied, by which one of the parties confides to the other the management of some business to be transacted in his name, or on his account, by which the other assumes to do the business, and to render an account of it. An "agency" could exist when the contractor acts for or in behalf of a foreign principal. It could also consist of a foreign interest selling the products of a U.S. firm in another country. (FOIC)

AGREEMENT AND COMMITMENT. A written document executed by the facility management and representatives of the surveying organization at a formal survey closeout identifying measures and time frames for resolution of a finding.

AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION. Any agreement with another national or regional defense organization authorized or permitted by the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended.

AGREEMENT STATE. Any State of the United States with which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, has entered into an agreement under section 274b of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended.

AIR CARRIER. A common carrier utilized for air transportation of passengers or cargo.

ALARM ASSESSMENT. The process of determining an alarm condition stimulus.

ALARM LIMIT. A control limit established for an inventory difference which, when exceeded, requires immediate action and reporting.

ALARM ZONE. A specified area that is protected by one or more intrusion detection devices.

ALERT. An emergency condition, at a DOE facility or site or involving offsite DOE transportation activities, that is declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred which result in:

- a. An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of safety of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device that would not pose an immediate threat to workers or the public. (Similar events are categorized by the Department of Defense as "Bent Spear.",
- b. An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of control over hazardous materials (radiological and nonradiological), such that protective action criteria are not expected to be exceeded at or beyond the facility or exclusion zone or for transportation activities the isolation zone boundary.

ALIBI. An excuse for not properly completing a string of fire. (Firearms Terminology)

AMMUNITION. A type of munition normally containing explosives, propellant, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, nuclear, or chemical material, which is designed to inflict damage upon structures, personnel, or material. The term includes assembled cartridges, projectiles, grenades, bombs, pyrotechnics, and mines together with projectiles such as bullets, shot, and their necessary primers, propellants, fuzes and detonators.

ANNUNCIATOR. A visual or audible signaling device (monitor) that indicates conditions of associated circuits. Usually, this is accomplished by activation of a signal lamp and audible sound.

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ANTI-JAMMING SYSTEM. Any system used to reduce the effectiveness of deliberate attempts to jam electromagnetic receivers.

APPARENT LOSS. The inability to physically locate or otherwise to account for any of the following:

- a. Any identifiable or discrete item (e.g., batch, lot, or piece) containing nuclear material.
- b. A nuclear material inventory difference in which the book inventory is larger than the physical inventory by an amount in excess of the established alarm limit.
- c. A shipper/receiver difference involving a discrepancy in which fewer items were received than were shipped.
- d. A shipper/receiver difference whose magnitude exceeds the combined limit of error for the shipment and for which the receiver measures less material than the shipper.

APPROVED SECURITY CONTAINER. A security file container, originally procured from a Federal Supply Schedule supplier, that conforms to Federal specifications and bears a "Test Certification Label" on the locking drawer attesting to the security capabilities of the container and lock. Such containers will be labeled "General Services Administration Approved Security Container" on the outside of the top drawer.

ARMORED VESTS. A general term used to describe any article designed to prevent or reduce personal injury from gun shots or shrapnel.

ARMORER. An individual who by training, experience, and assignment is certified to operate, maintain, and repair firearms used by protective force personnel.

ARREST.

- a. Any act, including taking, seizing or detaining of a person, that indicates an intention to take a person into custody and that subjects the person to the control of the person making the arrest.
- b. An act resulting in the restriction of a person's movement, other than a brief consensual detention for purposes of questioning about a person's identity and requesting identification, accomplished by means of force or show of authority under circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that he or she was not free to leave the presence of the officer.

ASSAULTER. A certified Security Police Officer III capable of performing interdiction, interruption, neutralization, and recovery operations directed against an adversary.

ASSESSMENT.

- a. An evaluation of the effectiveness of an activity/operation or a determination of the extent of compliance with required procedures and practices;
- b. An evaluation of a Material Control and Accountability anomaly or Material Discrepancy Indicator (Material Control Indicators).
- c. An appraisal of the credibility, reliability, pertinency, accuracy or usefulness of information.
- d. An evaluation of a physical security alarm.

ASSURANCE (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM). A measure of confidence that the security features and architecture of an Automated Information System accurately mediate and enforce security policy.

ASSURANCE TESTING. A process used to determine that the security features of a system are implemented and functioning as designed, and that they are adequate for the proposed environment.

NOTE: This process may include hands-on functional testing, penetration testing, and/or software verification.

ASTRAGAL. A member fixed to, or a projection of, an edge of a door or window to cover the joint between the meeting of stiles.

ATOMAL. A NATO marking applied to RESTRICTED DATA or FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA provided by the United States to NATO, or to "U.K. Atomic Information" provided by the United Kingdom.

ATTACK. A covert or overt act directed against Departmental assets or personnel that, if successful, would result in damage to Departmental property or the environment or injury to Departmental or contractor employees.

ATTRACTIVENESS LEVEL. A categorization of nuclear material types and compositions that reflects the relative ease of processing and handling required to convert that material to a nuclear explosive device.

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AUDIT. Independent review and examination of records and activities to assess the adequacy of system controls to ensure compliance with established policies and operational procedures, and to recommend any changes in controls, policies, and procedures.

AUTHENTICATION.

- a. Security measure designed to establish the validity of a transmission, message, station or originator, or a means of verifying an individual's eligibility to receive specific categories of classified or controlled information.
- b. Certification that a document contains Top Secret Information. (Document Accountability)

AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL. An authorized Top Secret Classifier who has received specific authorization to classify information as Top Secret.

AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM. A crypto system or a cryptographic process used for authentication.

AUTHENTICATOR. Means used to confirm the identity or eligibility of a station, originator, or individual.

AUTHORIZATION. Access rights granted to a user, program, or process.

AUTHORIZED CLASSIFIER. A generic term used to identify either an Original Classifier or a Derivative Classifier.

- a. **Original Classifier.** An individual authorized to classify National Security Information by an original determination based on Executive Order 12958, where no specific guidance exists.
- b. **Derivative Classifier.** (Also referred to as Authorized Derivative Classifier). An individual authorized to determine that documents and/or material are (a) unclassified, or (b) classified as Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information, in accordance with existing guidance or source documents.

AUTHORIZED FIREARMS. Firearms approved by the Department and issued by the responsible departmental contractor or element to be used by protective force personnel in the performance of duties.

AUTHORIZED INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY. An agency authorized by law or regulation to conduct a counterintelligence investigation or investigation of persons who are proposed for access to classified information to ascertain whether such persons satisfy the criteria for obtaining and retaining access to such information. (E.O. 12968)

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL. A person authorized to represent and sign for an offeror/bidder or contractor (e.g., a corporation -- a person identified in the Corporation's by-laws as responsible for managing the business and affairs of the Corporation; a partnership -- the managing or general partner, etc.). (FOCI Program)

AUTHORIZED PERSON. A person who has a need-to-know for classified matter in the performance of official duties and who has been granted the required access authorization (security clearance).

AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL. A person, as designated by the organization's By-laws or similar document providing information regarding how the business and affairs of the organization shall be managed, that is authorized to present and sign all certificates, contracts, and other instruments for the organization.

AUTOMATED ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM. An electronic or electro-mechanical system used to authorize movement of personnel, vehicles, or material through entrances and exits of a secured area. Authorization is obtained by the user entering personal identification information (e.g., through a magnetic card reader, Personal Identification Number, or biometric scan), a computer comparison of identification data against an authorized user list, and computer activation of the portal unlock mechanism if the requestor's name is on the list of authorized personnel.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM.

- a. An assembly of computer hardware, software, or firmware configured to collect, create, communicate, compute, disseminate, process, store, or control data or information. (E.O. 12958)
- b. An assembly of computer hardware, software, and firmware configured for the purpose of automating the functions of calculating, computing, sequencing, storing, retrieving, displaying, communicating, or otherwise manipulating data, information and textual material. (NISPOM)

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM HARDWARE. Any equipment or device used in the configuration and operation of an automated information system. Includes general and special purpose digital, analog and hybrid computers that perform logical, arithmetic, or storage functions; and all such computers that are used to process, create, compose, collect, store, edit, communicate, display, or disseminate information.

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AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY.

- a. The protection resulting from all measures designed to prevent deliberate or inadvertent unauthorized disclosure, acquisition, manipulation, modification, or loss of information contained in a computer system, as well as measures designed to prevent denial of authorized use of the system.
- b. All security safeguards needed to provide an acceptable level of protection for Automated Information Systems and the classified data processed. (NISPOM)

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM SOFTWARE. Programs, procedures, rules, and any associated documentation developed or acquired for the operation of a software product.

AUTOMATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM. A logically connected set of mechanized and/or electronic components that may be substituted for direct human surveillance.

AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION. The declassification of information based solely upon: (1) The occurrence of a specific date or event as determined by the original classification authority; or (2) The expiration of a maximum time frame for duration of classification established under this order. (E.O. 12958)

AUTOMATIC RIFLE. A lightweight firearm normally shoulder fired, designed to fire rifle ammunition, and capable of firing more than one round of ammunition by a single manipulation of the trigger.

AUXILIARY POWER. A back-up power system (battery or engine driven system) that provides emergency electrical power to security systems when normal power is lost. (See SECONDARY POWER and UNINTERRUPTABLE POWER SUPPLY)

3.0 DEFINITIONS FOR B TERMS

B

"B" MATERIALS. Special nuclear material in Attractiveness Level B. Such material is metal which can be used in its existing form, or that can be utilized after simple mechanical removal of cladding, packaging, or matrix material, to produce a nuclear weapon or improvised nuclear device. Direct utilization of these materials in a nuclear device can be accomplished through casting, forming, or other nonchemical operations.

BACK DOOR. A hidden means of accessing software/firmware that permits the program originator/other person to gain access to the program without doing so through the normal means.

BACKSTOP. A device constructed to stop or redirect bullets fired on a range.

BAFFLES. Barriers which are used to contain bullets and to reduce, redirect or suppress sound waves. Baffles are placed either overhead, alongside or at ground level to restrict or interrupt errant or off-the-target shots.

BALANCED MAGNETIC SWITCH. A magnetically operated switch designed to detect the opening of a secured door, window, or other closure. In addition, it detects attempts to defeat the switch by substituting a magnetic field and may have provisions for internal adjustments and detection of switch tampering attempts.

BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT. A number which indicates how a bullet's shape, length, weight, diameter and nose design affect its stability, velocity and range against air resistance.

BARREL. The metal tube of a gun made from iron or steel, through which the bullet or shot charge passes when the gun is fired.

BARRIER. A coordinated series of natural or fabricated impediments that direct, restrict, limit, delay, or deny entry into a designated area.

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BASIC SECURITY CREDENTIAL. A credential, used as a supplemental form of identification, that is issued to designated security employees whose official duties entail conducting interviews, security investigations, inquiries, inspections and/or surveys.

BATCH. A particular portion of nuclear material, in bulk form or contained in a number of separate containers, that is handled as a unit for accounting purposes and for which the composition and quantity are defined by a single set of specifications or measurements.

BEGINNING INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear materials on hand at the beginning of an accounting period.

BENT SPEAR (NUCLEAR WEAPON INCIDENT). A term used in the Department of Defense to identify and report a nuclear incident involving a nuclear weapon/warhead, nuclear components, or vehicle when nuclear loaded.

BERM. An embankment used for restricting bullets to a given area or as a dividing wall between ranges.

BIAS. The deviation of the expected value of a random variable from the corresponding true or assigned value.

BILLETS. A determination that in order to meet need-to-know criteria, certain special access programs may elect to restrict access to a predetermined number of properly cleared personnel.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE. The use, for military or terrorist purposes, of living organisms or material derived from them, which are intended to cause death or incapacitation in man, animals, or plants.

BIOMETRIC DEVICE. An automatic device that can verify an individual's identity from a physiological and/or behavioral measurement.

BLACK DESIGNATION. A designation applied to telecommunications and automated information systems, and to associated areas, circuits, components, and equipment, in which only unclassified signals are processed.

NOTE: Encrypted signals are unclassified.

BLANK AMMUNITION. A cartridge loaded with powder but containing no projectile, or ammunition that is deemed by the manufacturer to be incapable of firing a projectile that will kill, wound, or otherwise harm any individual at a distance greater than 10 feet (3.05 meters).

BLANK FIRE ADAPTER. A mechanical device attached to a firearm for the purpose of adapting it for use with blank ammunition.

BLASTING AGENTS. Any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition), provided that the resulting material or mixture of materials cannot be detonated by a number 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

BOND - A long term promissory note. There is usually a specific piece of property pledged and there may be restrictions on indebtedness, dividends, a sinking fund provision, as well as provisions for redemption or call privileges.

BOOK INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear material present at a given time as reflected by accounting records.

BOOK MESSAGE. A message forwarded by teletype, telegraph, or other electrical means to two or more addresses, each of whom receives the message without the list of other addresses.

BOOSTERS. An explosive charge, usually of high strength and high detonation velocity, used to increase the efficiency of the initiation system of the main charge.

BOUNDARY. The conceptual limiter of a Classified Automated Information System that extends to all intended users of an Automated Information System, both directly and indirectly connected, who receive output from the Classified Automated Information System without a reliable human review by an appropriately cleared authority.

BREAK-WIRE DETECTOR. An intrusion detection system sensor used with screens and grids, open wiring, and grooved stripping in various arrays and configurations necessary to detect surreptitious and forcible penetrations of movable openings, floors, walls, ceiling, and skylights. An alarm is activated when the wire is broken.

BROKEN ARROW (NUCLEAR WEAPON ACCIDENT). A term used by DOD to identify and report an accident involving a nuclear weapon/warhead or nuclear component.

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BULK MATERIAL. Material in any physical form that is not identifiable as a discrete item, and thus must be accounted for by weight, volume, sampling, chemical analysis, or nondestructive analysis.

BULLET CONTAINMENT DEVICE. See CLEARING BARREL.

BULLET TRAP. A device designed to trap or capture an entire bullet and fragments as opposed to redirecting the projectile into a water or sand pit.

BY-PRODUCT MATERIALS. Any radioactive material (except Special Nuclear Material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or using special nuclear material.

4.0 DEFINITIONS FOR C TERMS

C

"C" MATERIALS. Special Nuclear Material in Attractiveness Level C. It is high-grade chemical compounds, mixtures, or alloys of special nuclear material that can be converted to pure metal using relatively little processing time or effort. Examples include uranium fluorides and oxides of an enrichment of 50% U-235 or greater, plutonium oxide, and solutions whose special nuclear material concentration is greater than 25 grams special nuclear material per liter of solution.

CALIBRATION LIMIT. A control limit used to monitor the calibration of a measurement method.

CANDLE or CANDELA. An international unit of luminous intensity. The value of one candle can be expressed in either of the following ways:

- a. 1/60 of the intensity of one square centimeter of a blackbody radiator at the temperature of solidification of platinum (2045°K).
- b. The luminous intensity of 5 mm² of platinum at first solidification point (1773°C). (See FOOT-CANDLE)

CAPITAL STOCK - The total amount of stock which a corporation is authorized to issue. It is not mandatory to issue all the stock authorized.

CARBINE. A reduced size/caliber firearm intended to be fired from the shoulder with a rifled barrel.

CARVE-OUT. A classified contract issued in conjunction with an approved Special Access Program wherein the designated Special Access Program Security Office retains inspection responsibility, in whole or in part. While the term carve-out technically only applies to the security function, it may also be used to designate contract administration services, audit, review, and other functions that are performed by groups other than those who normally accomplish these tasks.

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CATEGORIES OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL (CATEGORIES I, II, III and IV). A designation determined by both the quantity and type of Special Nuclear Material or of a Special Nuclear Material location based on the type and form of the material and the amount of material present. [see NUCLEAR MATERIALS CATEGORY and DOE 5633.3B] A designation of significance of special nuclear material that is based upon the material type(s), the form(s) of the material, and the amount of material present in an item, grouping of items, or in a location.

CATEGORY. “See Classification Category”

CENTRAL ALARM STATION. Activity within a facility that monitors an intrusion detection system and other activities from a centralized location generally within the facility.

CENTRAL ALARM STATION - COMMERCIAL.

- a. An organization or business established for the purpose of monitoring a subscriber's intrusion detection system from a centralized monitoring location. Communication with the subscriber alarm system is generally by telephone line, but may be by wireless or direct wire.
- b. The control point of a monitoring system is supervised by security personnel or shall be subject to Government oversight or a business reliability program, i.e., bonding.

CENTRAL PERSONNEL CLEARANCE INDEX. The Headquarters-resident automated information system established to record DOE access authorization transactions.

NOTE: This system is also used by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to record its access authorization transactions.

CENTRAL TRAINING ACADEMY. The organization designated by the Director of Safeguards and Security to carry out a safeguards and security education program that includes instructor training, development of course material, firearms research and development, and selected site assistance programs.

CENTRAL VERIFICATION ACTIVITY. The Government agency, or specifically its designated office, that is responsible for verifying the Facility Clearance Level or safeguarding capability of a contractor facility.

CERTIFICATION.

- a. Comprehensive evaluation of the technical and nontechnical security features of a Classified Automated Information System and other security measures that is made in support of the accreditation process to establish the extent to which a particular design and implementation meets a set of security requirements specified in the Classified Automated Information System Security Plan.
- b. The verification that a standard of knowledge or skill level pertaining to a safeguards and security or classification discipline has been demonstrated by testing.

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL. A reference material, one or more of whose property values are certified by a technically valid procedure accompanied by or traceable to a certificate or other documentation which is issued by a certifying body.

CHAMBER. The portion of a firearm that contains the round of ammunition at the time it is fired.

CHEMICAL DEVICES. Devices that contain incendiary mixtures or liquid mixtures that will produce smoke or irritant, burning, or poisonous or asphyxiating gases.

CHEMICAL WARFARE. The use, for military or terrorist purposes, of toxic substances such that their chemical effects on exposed personnel result in incapacitation or death.

CITIZEN'S ARREST. A type of arrest which can be made by citizens in general and which is defined in the statutory and case law of each state.

CITY LEAD. A term used to designate the individual in charge of a Security Advance Team operating in a particular city or designated location. Synonymous with "Security Advance Team Leader".

CLASS II LINE SUPERVISION. A method of protecting alarm transmission lines achieved by the use of pseudo random-generated tones or digital encoding using an interrogation and response scheme throughout the entire communication, or Underwriters Laboratory Class AA line supervision.

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CLASS C FACILITY. A facility which is a:

- a. Federal Records Center holding DOE classified security interests;
- b. A DOE Administrative Office or a contractor or subcontractor facility engaged in manufacturing, research and development, administrative or consultant activities, including machine and specialty shops, automatic data processing, printing and photographic work, and design engineering where the security interests are limited in scope;
- c. Facility established for classified bid negotiations or quotations;
- d. Facility established to retain classified matter, other than that noted under Classes A and B above, after completion or termination of contract, subcontract, or other agreement;
- e. Facility in possession of Category III quantities of special nuclear material; or
- f. Standby Emergency Operations Center.

CLASSIFICATION.

- a. Act or process by which information is determined to be classified information. (E.O. 12958)
 - (1) **Original Classification.** The initial determination that information requires protection as National Security Information under the provisions of Executive Order 12958. This includes the specification of a classification level and the classification duration.
 - (2) **Derivative Classification**
 - (a) Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data. A determination in accordance with approved classification guidance or source documents that a document or material contains Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data.
 - (b) National Security Information. A determination in accordance with approved classification guidance, source documents, or instructions from an original classifier that a document or material contains National Security Information.

CLASSIFICATION APPRAISAL. A systematic process by which a judgment is made of the quality of a classification program.

CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY. The authority that is vested in a government official to make an initial determination that information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security. (NISPOM)

- a. Original Classification Authority. Authority to originally classify information as National Security Information.
- b. Derivative Classification Authority. Authority to derivatively classify documents or material as Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information.

CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY. One of three kinds of classified information; i.e., Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, or National Security Information.

CLASSIFICATION GUIDANCE. Any instruction or source that prescribes the classification of specific information. (E.O. 12958)

CLASSIFICATION GUIDE.

- a. A documentary form of classification guidance issued by an original classification authority that identifies the elements of information regarding a specific subject that must be classified and establishes the level and duration of classification for each such element. (E.O. 12958)
- b. A document issued or approved by an authorized original classification authority or the senior agency official and containing explicit classification guidance for the use of Authorized Classifiers and Derivative Declassifiers in making classification, declassification, and appropriate downgrading determinations.

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL. A designation assigned to specific elements of information based on the potential damage to national security if disclosed to unauthorized persons. The three classification levels in descending order of potential damage are Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential.

CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS. The term classification markings comprises the following elements: classification level, classification category (if Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data), caveats (special markings), classifier information, and originator identification.

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CLASSIFICATION OFFICER.

- a. **DOE Classification Officer.** A person designated by the Head of a Field Element to administer its classification program and oversee or monitor the classification programs of contractor organizations under its jurisdiction.
- b. **Contractor Classification Officer.** A person designated by a contractor organization to administer its classification program and oversee or monitor the classification programs of subcontractor organizations under its jurisdiction.

CLASSIFICATION VIOLATION. Knowing, willful, or negligent abuse of the classification provisions of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954* (as amended), Executive Order 12958 and its implementing directives, other statutes or Executive orders pertaining to classification, DOE 5650.2B, CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION MANUAL or approved classification guidance.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM. An Automated Information System accredited for processing classified information. The composition of the Classified Automated Information System includes the components of the Automated Information System and any additional features and assurances that enhance the secure operation of the Automated Information System.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY INFORMATION. A set of records, often referred to as an audit trail, that collectively provide documentary evidence of the processing or other actions related to the security of a Classified Automated Information System.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM FACILITY. One or more rooms, generally contiguous, containing the components of a Classified Automated Information System.

CLASSIFIED AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PLAN. A document(s) which specifies the measures to be applied to protect a specific Classified Automated Information System or network against unauthorized (accidental or intentional) disclosure, modification, or destruction of the system or data, and denial of service to process data. This document provides specific details of how the Classified Automated Information System shall be operated to comply with DOE Directives. The measures specified include physical, personnel, administrative, telecommunications, hardware and software security features.

CLASSIFIED COMPUTER SECURITY PROGRAM. All of the technological protection measures and administrative requirements established and applied to Classified Automated Information System Facilities and Classified Automated Information Systems (including computer hardware, software, and data) in order to ensure the protection of classified information.

CLASSIFIED CONFIGURATION. A classified item that by virtue of its visual characteristics reveals classified information.

CLASSIFIED CONTRACT. Any contract that requires or will require access to classified information by a contractor or his or her employees in the performance of the contract. (A contract may be a classified contract even though the contract document is not classified.) The requirements prescribed for a "classified contract" also are applicable to all phases of precontract activity, including solicitations (bids, quotations, and proposals), precontract negotiations, post-contract activity, or other Government Contracting Agency program or project which requires access to classified information by a contractor. (NISPOM)

CLASSIFIED CONTROL OFFICER. A person appointed to control and account for classified matter within DOE or DOE contractor or subcontractor organizations or a level of organization.

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT. Any document or media containing a document (e.g., computer disk) containing classified information.

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

- a. Information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 12958, or any successor order, or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011), to require protection against unauthorized disclosure.
- b. Certain information requiring protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interests of national defense and security or foreign relations of the United States pursuant to Federal statute or executive order. The term includes Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, and National Security Information. The potential damage to the national security of each is denoted by the classification levels Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential. (See CLASSIFICATION LEVEL and CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY)

CLASSIFIED INTEREST. Classified documents, information, or material including classified Special Nuclear Material possessed by the Department, a contractor of the Department, a Departmental facility, or any other facility under the Department's jurisdiction.

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CLASSIFIED MAILING ADDRESS. An authorized mail address, including ZIP code, for which procedures for classified mail deliveries have been approved.

CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. Chemical compounds, metals, fabricated or processed items, machinery, electronic equipment, and other equipment or any combination thereof containing or revealing classified information.

CLASSIFIED MATTER. Any combination of documents and material containing classified information.

CLASSIFIED MATTER PROTECTION AND CONTROL. A security program including procedures, facilities, personnel, and equipment used to safeguard from unauthorized disclosure classified matter that is being generated, received, transmitted, used, stored, reproduced, or destroyed.

CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION. Classified information originated by or for the Department of Defense or its departments or agencies or which is under their control or jurisdiction.

CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION (CLASSIFIED INFORMATION). Information that has been determined pursuant to EO 12958 or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form. (E.O. 12958)

CLASSIFIED PROGRAM. Any program that involves the use of or access to classified information.

CLASSIFIED SHIPPING ADDRESS. An authorized location for the delivery of classified matter that cannot be transmitted by mail and for which procedures for classified freight receipt have been approved.

CLASSIFIED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY. A facility that contains both cryptographic equipment and input/output equipment for the electronic transmission, receipt, or processing of classified information.

CLASSIFIED VISIT. A visit that will involve or is expected to involve access to, or an exchange of, classified information.

CLASSIFIER. An individual who makes a classification determination and applies a security classification to information or material. A classifier may have original classification authority or may derivatively assign a security classification based on a properly classified source document or a classification guide.

CLEAR ZONE. An area within the storage site perimeter and around the boundary of the storage site free of all obstacles, topographical features, and vegetation exceeding a specified height. The zone is designed to facilitate detection and observation of an intruder, to deny protection and concealment to an intruder, to maximize effectiveness of the security force, and to reduce the possibility of a surprise attack.

CLEARING. Removal of data from a Classified Automated Information System, its storage devices, and other peripheral devices with storage capacity, in such a way that the data may not be reconstructed using normal system capabilities (i.e., through the keyboard). The media, once cleared, must continue to remain within the classified environment.

CLEARING BARREL. A device used to point a weapon at or into during the loading and unloading process that will contain inadvertently discharged rounds.

CLOSEOUT BRIEFING. A formal summary of the survey, inspection, or other evaluation results provided to management or supervisors responsible for the program, operations, system, facility, or site reviewed.

CODE WORD.

- a. A single classified word assigned to represent a specific special access program.
- b. A unique name assigned to a project, program, or element of information for the purpose of safeguarding the true nature of the protected interest.

NOTE: A code word can be one or more unclassified words, symbols, letters, numbers or a combination thereof, but does not include nicknames, chemical symbols, or abbreviations.

COGNIZANT DOE OFFICIAL. The DOE line manager, or designee, with contract administration responsibility.

COGNIZANT SECRETARIAL OFFICER. The Departmental senior outlay program official.

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COGNIZANT SECURITY AGENCY. Agencies of the Executive Branch that have been authorized by E.O. 12829 to establish an industrial security program for the purpose of safeguarding classified information under the jurisdiction of those agencies when disclosed or released to U.S. Industry. These agencies are: The Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

COGNIZANT SECURITY OFFICE. The office or offices delegated by the Head of a Cognizant Security Agency to administer industrial security in a contractors facility on behalf of the Cognizant Security Agency.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. All educational institutions that award academic degrees, and related research activities directly associated with a college or university through organization or by articles of incorporation.

COMBINATION.

- a. The sequence of numbers to which a combination lock is set.
- b. The sequence and depth of cuts on a key.

COMBINATION LOCK. A keyless lock that requires manipulation of certain features in a certain preset sequence to open it.

COMMON STOCK. That stock which has no preference over any other with regards to payment of dividends or distribution of assets on liquidation, but is normally the only class of stock with voting rights in the management of the company.

COMMAND POST. An operations and communications center established to assist a Security Detail and/or Advance Team performing executive protection activities.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY. Measures and controls taken to deny unauthorized persons information derived from telecommunications and ensure the authenticity of such telecommunications.

NOTE: Communications security includes cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of COMSEC material.

COMPANY. A generic and comprehensive term which may include sole proprietorships, individuals, partnerships, corporations, societies, associations, and organizations usually established and operating to commonly prosecute a commercial, industrial or other legitimate business, enterprise, or undertaking. (NISPOM)

COMPENSATORY MEASURES. Temporary security activities (e.g., expenditure of additional resources) designed to afford equivalent protection for security interests when a protection system element has failed or new requirement has been identified.

COMPLEMENTARY SENSOR. An intrusion detection device that covers the same zone as one or more other sensors. A complementary sensor's strength compensates for the weakness of one or more other, thereby creating a system that is uniformly effective against a greater threat spectrum.

COMPOSITE ADVERSARY TEAM. Designated individuals who act the part of adversaries during performance tests.

COMPOSITE FACILITY RATING. An overall rating that reflects a balance of safeguards and security program performance and compliance topical rating results as determined by the surveying organization.

COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY BRIEFING. A briefing designed to inform individuals who are granted a DOE access authorization (security clearance) of their responsibilities prior to being granted access to classified matter and/or special nuclear material.

COMPROMISE. Disclosure of classified information to unauthorized person(s). (See Unauthorized Disclosure)

COMPROMISING EMANATIONS. Unintentional signals that, if intercepted and analyzed, would disclose the information transmitted, received, handled, or otherwise processed by telecommunications or automated information systems equipment. (See TEMPEST)

COMPUTER CRYPTO-ALGORITHM. Part of a computer program that will accomplish encryption, decryption, and in some cases, authentication in the automated information system. After inserting a cryptovalue into a computer-based computer crypto algorithm, a cryptographic function can be performed which is similar to that performed by crypto equipment.

COMPUTER HARDWARE. Any equipment or device used in the configuration and operation of an Automated Information System. Includes general - and special - purpose digital, analog, and hybrid computers that perform logical, arithmetic, or storage functions; and all components directly related to, or operating in conjunction with such computers that are used to process, create, compose, collect, store, edit, communicate, display, or disseminate information.

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COMPUTER SECURITY. The protection resulting from all measures designed to prevent deliberate or inadvertent unauthorized disclosure, acquisition, manipulation, modification, or loss of information contained in a computer system, as well as measures designed to prevent denial of authorized use of the system.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE. Programs, procedures, rules, and any associated documentation developed or acquired for the operation of a software product.

COMSEC. (See COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY)

COMSEC CUSTODIAN. Person designated by proper authority to be responsible for the receipt, transfer, accounting, safeguarding, and destruction of COMSEC material assigned to a COMSEC account.

COMSEC EQUIPMENT. Equipment designed to provide security to telecommunications by converting information to a form unintelligible to an unauthorized interceptor and by reconverting such information to its original form for authorized recipients, as well as equipment designed specifically to aid in, or as an essential element of, the conversion process. COMSEC equipment is crypto-equipment, cryptoancillary equipment, cryptoproduction equipment, and authentication equipment.

COMSEC INFORMATION. All information concerning COMSEC and all COMSEC material.

COMSEC INVENTORY. The verification by physical sighting that each item of COMSEC material charged to a COMSEC account is in the possession or under the control of the COMSEC custodian.

COMSEC MATERIAL. Item designed to secure or authenticate telecommunications. COMSEC material includes, but is not limited to, key, equipment, devices, documents, firmware or software that embodies or describes cryptographic logic and other items that perform COMSEC functions.

CONCEALMENT. Protection from hostile observation.

CONCISE NOTE. Additional nuclear materials transaction, material balance, or inventory data supplied to the International Atomic Energy Agency, in free text format, by facilities selected under the provisions of the Agreement between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America (U.S./International Atomic Energy Agency Agreement), and by facilities engaged in the import and/or export of nuclear materials.

CONFIDENTIAL. A classification level that is applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. Any individual or organization that has provided, or that may reasonably be expected to provide, information to the United States on matters pertaining to the national security with the expectation that the information or relationship, or both, are to be held in confidence. (E.O. 12958)

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT (AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM).

Control of changes made to Classified Automated Information System hardware, software, firmware, documentation, test, test features and test documentation (including an inventory of the system components) throughout the development and operational life of the Classified Automated Information System.

CONFIRMATION MEASUREMENT. A qualitative or quantitative measurement made to verify the integrity of a tamper-indicating item by testing whether some attribute or characteristic of the nuclear material in the item is consistent with the expected attribute or characteristic of the material.

CONSIGNEE. A person, firm, or government activity named as the receiver of a shipment; one to whom a shipment is consigned.

CONSIGNOR. A person, firm, or government activity by whom articles are shipped. The consignor is usually the shipper.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION. Financial information and statements submitted in response to FOCI requirements prepared and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE SERVICE. A transportation and storage protective service provided by a commercial carrier qualified to transport shipments. The service requires constant surveillance of the shipment by a qualified carrier representative. The carrier providing the service must maintain a signature and tally record for the shipment.

CONSTRAINT. A boundary, limit, or parameter to which the inspection area will be confined.

CONSULTANT. A person engaged to provide professional or technical advice and will require an access authorization in the performance of the consulting services.

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CONTAIN (CONTAINMENT OF ADVERSARY). Holding an adversary within a defined area or facility for the purpose of preventing escape.

CONTINENTAL (OR CONTIGUOUS) UNITED STATES (CONUS). The adjoining 48 states, and the District of Columbia, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT. Management of all the potential options or actions to be taken before, during, and after a disaster (emergency condition), along with documented, tested procedures which, if followed, shall ensure the availability of critical Classified Automated Information Systems and which shall facilitate maintaining the continuity of operations in an emergency situation.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN. A plan maintained for emergency response, backup operations, and post-disaster recovery for a Classified Automated Information System, as a part of its security program, that will ensure the availability of critical resources and facilitate the continuity of operations in an emergency situation.

CONTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION SPECIFICATION. A DOE form (DOE F 5634.2) which is used to register a safeguards and security activity.

CONTRACTING OFFICER. A government official who, in accordance with departmental or agency procedures, currently is designated as a contracting officer with the authority to enter into and administer contracts, and make determinations and findings with respect thereto, or any part of such authority. The term also includes the designated representative of the contracting officer acting within the limits of his/her authority.

CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE. A government employee formally designated to act as an authorized representative of the contracting officer for specified functions, such as technical monitoring, which do not involve a change in the scope, price, terms, or conditions of a contract or financial assistance instrument.

CONTRACTOR. Any industrial, educational, commercial, or other entity, grantee, or licensee, including an individual, that has executed an agreement with the Federal Government for the purpose of performing under a contract, license, or other arrangement.

NOTE: This includes subcontractors of any tier, consultants, agents, grantees, and cooperative agreement participants.

CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT REPORT. A formal report prepared by the contractor summarizing the comparison of a training program to each Training Approval Program objective and its supporting criteria.

CONTRACTOR PROTECTIVE FORCE OFFICER CREDENTIAL. A credential issued to a contractor protective force security inspector which serves to identify the individual and provide documentary evidence that the individual has been authorized to carry firearms and make arrests under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, Section 161k or the Department of Energy Organization Act, Section 661.

CONTRACTOR RESPONSE. A written response to the Approval Review Team Report describing corrective actions to be taken.

CONTROL.

- a. The authority of the agency that originates information, or its successor in function, to regulate access to the information. (E.O. 12958)
- b. The power, , direct or indirect, whether exercised or exercisable, and whether or not exercisable through ownership of the U.S. company's securities, by contractual arrangements or other means, to direct or decide matters affecting the management or operations of that company.

CONTROL LIMIT. The established value beyond which any variation, such as inventory difference, is considered to indicate the possibility of an assignable cause. Control limits established at the 95 percent confidence level are called "warning limits"; those at the 99 percent confidence level are called "alarm limits". (See ALARM LIMIT and WARNING LIMIT)

CONTROL STATION. A facility operated to maintain records and control classified matter (e.g., the receipt, transmission, accountability, and disposition of accountable classified matter. Top Secret Control Officers function as control stations for Top Secret matter.)

CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITY. Any area where the perimeter of a building, structure, or room is protected by security-in-depth.

CONTROLLED CRYPTOGRAPHIC ITEM. A secure telecommunications or information handling equipment, or associated cryptographic component or ancillary device which is unclassified when unkeyed (or when keyed with unclassified key) but controlled. Equipments and components so designated will bear the designator "Controlled Cryptographic Item".

CONTROLLED INTERFACE. The software, hardware, firmware, and equipment that mediates the differences in security and need-to-know between the attached Unified Networks that makeup an Interconnected Network.

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CONTROLLER.

- a. An individual trained in firearms activities who helps to ensure that training exercises are conducted safely and that all participants follow the rules.
- b. An individual assigned to assist a Test Coordinator in conducting and controlling a performance test.

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL. An individual who may make a determination that specific Government information is, is not, or is no longer Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information.

CONVERSION RIGHTS. The right inherent in the ownership or holding of particular securities to exchange such securities for voting securities.

CONVERTIBLES. Securities, usually bonds or preferred stock, that can be exchanged at the option of the holder for common stock.

COVENANT. A detailed clause in a lending agreement designed to protect the lender.

COSMIC. A North Atlantic Treaty Organization marking applied to all copies of TOP SECRET documents prepared for circulation within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

COUNTERIMAGERY PROGRAM. A program designed to identify and counter the undesirable imagery collection potential of air- and space-borne platforms.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. Activity intended to detect, counteract, and/or prevent espionage and other clandestine intelligence activities, sabotage, and international terrorist activities by or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons.

COUNTRY CONTROL NUMBER. Eight-character coded identifier used in nuclear materials documentation and reporting to indicate the country of origin of nuclear materials; the country providing isotopic separation services; the country in which reactor products were produced; and the country or international organization with any special safeguards conditions attached to the materials' use or transfer.

COURIER.

- a. A DOE employee or member of the Armed Forces assigned to and performing duties under the direction and control of the DOE, who is specifically designated for protection in transit of Top Secret or other matter which, in the opinion of the responsible Head of a Department Element requires such protection.
- b. A cleared employee, designated by the contractor, whose principal duty is to transmit classified material to its destination. The classified material remains in the personal possession of the courier except for authorized overnight storage. (NISPOM)

COVER. The act of placing a barrier between a protectee and a threatening individual. The barrier could be the body of a member of the Security Detail, a vehicle, a safe haven, or any other location where injury can be avoided.

COVER OPERATION. Any classified activity or project in which it is necessary to conceal the interest of the DOE.

COVER SHEET. A shield developed to protect classified and sensitive information from inadvertent disclosure and to alert observers of the classification level and category of the attached information.

COVERED CONTRACTOR. A seller of supplies or services involving access to and protection of classified matter, nuclear materials, or other safeguards and security interests under a procurement contract or subcontract.

COVERT ENTRY. A method of entry into a classified container which would leave evidence undetectable by a user during normal use, but detectable during inspection by a qualified locksmith. [Information Security]

CRASH BAR. The cross bar or level of a door panic exit device which serves as a push bar to actuate the lock.

CRAWLING. The physical act of entering and leaving a detection zone by lying prone to the ground, moving at an approximate velocity of 0.1 meter per second through the zone while maintaining a low profile. (See DETECTION ZONE)

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CREDENTIAL. A document which identifies and indicates the intended bearer has the authority to perform specific functions (e.g., authority to carry firearms, authority to arrest). (See BASIC SECURITY CREDENTIAL, CONTRACTOR PROTECTIVE FORCE OFFICER CREDENTIAL and FEDERAL OFFICER CREDENTIAL)

CREDENTIAL INSERT. The blank (unused) credential form which is used to prepare the credential.

CREDIBLE SUBSTITUTION MATERIAL. Material that can be successfully used in place of accountable special nuclear material. This substitution is possible because of one or more physical properties shared by the substitution material and the special nuclear material.

CRITERIA COUNTRY. Obsolete term for a country determined to have interests inimical to the United States.

CRITERION TEST. A test of an objective after sufficient learning has taken place. Criterion test scores become a part of a student's official record.

CRITERION. A standard of judgment or criticism; an established rule or principle for testing anything.

CRITICAL AND SENSITIVE INFORMATION LIST. A list containing the most important aspects of a program or technology, whether classified or unclassified, requiring protection from adversary exploitation.

CRITICAL INFORMATION. Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities vitally needed by adversaries or competitors for them to plan and act effectively to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for mission accomplishment.

CRITICAL NUCLEAR WEAPON DESIGN INFORMATION. Department of Defense marking for TOP SECRET RESTRICTED DATA or SECRET RESTRICTED DATA revealing the theory of operation or design of the components of a thermonuclear or implosion-type fission bomb, warhead, demolition munitions, or test device. Specifically excluded is information concerning arming, fusing, and firing systems; limited life components; and totally contained quantities of fissionable, fusionable, and high-explosive materials by type. Among these excluded items are the components which military personnel, including contractor personnel, set, maintain, operate, test, or replace.

CRITICAL RESOURCES. Assets required to ensure the continuity of the essential mission of a site.

CRITICAL SYSTEM ELEMENT. A component of a safeguards and security system which directly affects the ability of the system to perform a required function. Components may be equipment, procedures, or personnel.

CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY. Technologies that consist of:

- a. Arrays of design and manufacturing know-how (including technical data);
- b. Keystone manufacturing, inspection, and test equipment;
- c. Keystone materials; and
- d. Goods accompanied by sophisticated operation, application, or maintenance know-how that would make a significant contribution to the military potential of any country or combination of countries and that may prove detrimental to the security of the United States (also referred to as militarily critical technology).

CRYPTANALYSIS. The steps and operations performed in converting encrypted messages into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.

CRYPTO. Marking or designator identifying COMSEC keying material used to secure or authenticate telecommunications carrying classified or sensitive U.S. Government or U.S. Government-derived information.

Note: When written in all upper case letters, CRYPTO has the meaning stated above. When written in lower case as a prefix, crypto and crypt are abbreviations for cryptographic.

CRYPTO-EQUIPMENT. Any equipment employing a cryptoprinciple.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with cryptography; normally abbreviated as CRYPTO and used as a prefix.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC LOGIC. Well-defined procedure or sequence of rules or steps used to produce cipher text from plain text, and vice versa, or to produce a key stream, plus delays, alarms, and checks which are essential to effective performance of the cryptographic process.

CRYPTO-IGNITION KEY. Device or electronic key used to unlock the secure mode of crypto-equipment.

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CRYPTOPERIOD. Time span during which each key setting remains in effect.

CRYPTOSYSTEM. Associated COMMUNICATION SECURITY items interacting to provide a single means of encryption or decryption.

CRYPTOVARIABLE EXTRACTION ANALYSIS. The analysis of cryptographic equipment to determine if the cryptovvariable can be removed (and its removal be undetected) by an unauthorized person.

CUMULATIVE VOTING. Proportional representation that allocates to each voter as many votes as there are persons to be voted for and permits him to cast these votes for one person or to distribute them among the candidates as he pleases. Example: If there are four vacancies on the Board of Directors, each shareholder is allocated four votes per share of stock.

CUSTODIAN. Any person who has possession of, is charged with, or otherwise has assigned responsibility for the control and accountability of classified matter or other security interest. (See NUCLEAR MATERIAL CUSTODIAN)

CUSTODIAN OF RECORD. All authorized Top Secret classifiers, original or derivative, and other permanent holders of Top Secret documents.

CYLINDER GUARD RING. A hardened metal ring, surrounding the exposed portion of a lock cylinder, which protects the cylinder from being wrenched, turned, pried, cut, or pulled with attack tools.

CYLINDER LOCK. A lock in which the locking mechanism is controlled by a cylinder.

5.0 DEFINITIONS FOR D TERMS

D

"D" MATERIALS. Special nuclear material in Attractiveness Level D. It is bulk and low-purity special nuclear material that requires extensive processing time or complex processing to convert the material to a high grade or metal form. Examples include uranium compounds with an enrichment of less than 50 percent but greater than 20 percent U-235 and solutions whose special nuclear material concentration is between 1 and 25 grams special nuclear material per liter of solution.

DAILY ADMINISTRATIVE CHECK. A daily review to provide timely identification of obvious abnormalities or missing items, or to ascertain that there is no indication of tampering.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT. An analysis of the impact on national security of disclosure of classified information to an unauthorized person(s).

DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY. Harm to the national defense or foreign relations of the United States from the unauthorized disclosure of information, to include the sensitivity, value, and utility of that information. (E.O. 12958)

DANGER AREA. An area which poses increased vulnerability to protective force personnel due to lack of cover and/or concealment, such as roads, parking lots, open areas.

DEAD BOLT. A lock bolt which does not have an automatic spring action and a beveled end, as opposed to a latch bolt, which does. The bolt must be actuated to a projected position by a key or thumb turn and when projected is locked against return by end pressure.

DEADLY FORCE. The force that a reasonable person would consider likely to cause death or serious bodily harm.

DEBENTURE. Long term debt unsecured by a pledge of any specific piece of property. Like any other general creditor claims, a debenture is secured by any property not otherwise pledged.

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DECISION SHOOTING. Practical application of an individual's decision-making ability in use of deadly force, as based on the DOE Use of Force Policy.

DECLASSIFICATION.

- a. The authorized change in the status of information from classified information to unclassified information. (E.O. 12958)
- b. The determination that classified information no longer requires, in the interest of national security, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with removal or cancellation of the classification designation.
 - (1) Information. A determination by appropriate authority in accordance with approved classification policy that information is no longer classified; or
 - (2) Documents or Material. A determination by appropriate authority in accordance with approved classification guidance that a classified document or material no longer contains classified information.
 - (3) The determination that classified information no longer requires, in the interest of national security, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with removal or cancellation of the classification designation. (NISPOM)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY.

- a. The official who authorized the original classification, if that official is still serving in the same position.
- b. Authority to determine that (1) information or (2) documents or material may be declassified and to effect such declassification.

DECLASSIFICATION EVENT. An event that eliminates the need for continued classification of information. (NISPOM)

DECLASSIFICATION NOTICE. A notification of a determination by proper authority in accordance with approved classification policy or guidance that a document marked as containing classified information no longer contains classified information.

DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENT. A previously classified document that:

- a. Has been declassified by appropriate authority in accordance with approved guidance and from which the classification markings have been removed or canceled, or
- b. Is marked for declassification at a specific time/event and that time/event has passed.

DECRYPT. To convert encrypted text into its equivalent plain text by means of a cryptosystem. (This does not include solution by cryptanalysis.)

NOTE: The term decrypt covers the meanings of decipher and decode.

DEFECTIVE FIREARM. A firearm that, because of improper assembly, excessive wear, or broken or missing parts, does not function according to the design specifications.

DEFENSE-IN-DEPTH. The use of multiple, independent protection elements combined in a layered manner so that system capabilities do not depend on a single component to maintain effective protection against defined threats.

DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. Military-controlled transportation terminal facilities, Air Force-controlled aircraft, Navy-controlled or arranged sealift and Government-controlled air or land transportation.

DELAY. The effect achieved by physical features, technical devices, or security measures and forces that impedes an adversary from gaining access to an asset being protected or from completing a malevolent act.

DENIAL. The effect achieved by safeguards and security systems or devices that prevents a potential intruder or adversary from gaining access to or use of a particular space, structure, facility, or asset.

DENYING OFFICIAL.

- a. A DOE official authorized to make initial determinations for DOE to deny, in whole or in part, requests for records under the Freedom of Information Act as defined in DOE 1700.1, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PROGRAM. (With respect to determinations to release information, referred to as an "Authorizing Official.")

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- b. An individual who denies any request made under statute or Executive Order for all or any portion of a document or material containing Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information.

DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY. All land, buildings, and structures (real property) and portable equipment, records, and supplies (personal property) which are owned, rented, or leased by the U.S. and subject to the administrative custody or jurisdiction of the Department.

DEPARTMENTAL-APPROVED EQUIPMENT. Equipment (e.g., alarm, assessment, monitoring, detection) used in conjunction with other elements of a site-specific safeguards and security system, as described in the Site Safeguards and Security Plan (after such plan is approved by the Departmental Element).

DEPUTY U.S. MARSHAL. A Federal employee deputized by the U.S. Marshals Service to assist in carrying out law enforcement duties.

DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION.

- a. The incorporating, paraphrasing, restating or generating in new form information that is already classified, and marking the newly developed material consistent with the classification markings that apply to the source information. Derivative classification includes the classification of information based on classification guidance. The duplication or reproduction of existing classified information is not derivative classification. (E.O. 12958)
- b. A determination that information is in substance the same as information currently classified and the application of the same classification markings. Persons who only reproduce, extract, or summarize classified information, or who only apply classification markings derived from source material or as directed by a classification guide, need not possess original classification authority. Persons who apply derivative classification markings shall observe and respect original classification decisions and carry forward to any newly created documents any assigned authorized markings. (NISPOM)
 - (1) Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data. A determination made by an authorized classifier other than the original classifier in accordance with approved classification guidance or source documents that a document contains Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data.

- (2) National Security Information. A determination made by an authorized classifier other than the original classifier in accordance with approved classification guidance or source documents that a document contains National Security Information. (DOE)

(See CLASSIFICATION)

DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY. (See CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY)

DERIVATIVE CLASSIFIER. (See AUTHORIZED CLASSIFIER)

DERIVATIVE DECLASSIFIER. One authorized to downgrade and declassify documents or material in specified areas.

DEROGATORY INFORMATION. Any factual and verifiable unfavorable information that creates a question as to an individual's eligibility for access authorization. (See ADVERSE INFORMATION, and section 710.8 of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710)

DESIGN BASIS THREAT POLICY. A policy statement that describes threats that are postulated for the purpose of establishing requirements for safeguards and security programs, systems, components, equipment, information or material.

DESIGNATED ACCREDITING AUTHORITY. Official with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating a Classified Automated Information System or network at an acceptable level of risk.

DESIGNATED DISCLOSURE AUTHORITY. An official designated by the head of a Government agency or by the agency's principal disclosure authority to control disclosures of classified information.

DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE. A person with the requisite security clearance designated, in writing, by a United States Government agency or by a foreign government to act on its behalf for purposes of transferring custody or accepting custody and assuming security responsibility for classified information.

DESIGNATED PHYSICIAN. An occupational medical physician who is recommended by the designated management supervisory official of a DOE element and authorized by the Medical Director, Office of Operational and Environmental Safety, Headquarters, to determine the medical and physical condition of protective force personnel.

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DESIGNATED SECURITY AUTHORITY. Government agency officials authorized to act for their respective governments in overseeing international security programs.

DESTRUCTION.

- a. The physical alteration of Classified Automated Information System media or components such that they can no longer be used for storage or information retrieval.
- b. Annihilation, demolition, or reduction to pieces or to a useless form.

DETECTION.

- a. The positive assessment that a specific object is the cause of the alarm.
- b. Announcement of potential malevolent act through alarm(s). (See IDENTIFICATION AND RECOGNITION)

DETECTION EQUIPMENT. Any equipment or system that is designed to provide high probability of positive assessment of intrusion.

DETECTION ZONE. A volume of space or surface area under the surveillance of one or more intrusion detection devices from which an alarm is produced when the volume or surface area is subject to a condition for an alarm.

DETONATING CORD. A flexible cord containing a center cord of high explosives used to detonate other explosives with which it comes in contact.

DETONATOR. Any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive. This term includes, but is not limited to, electric and nonelectric detonators (either instantaneous or delayed) and detonating connectors.

DEVIATION. An approved condition that diverges from the norm that is categorized according to the degree of risk accepted as a variance, waiver, or exception.

DIGRAPH/TRIGRAPH. A two or three letter acronym for the assigned codeword or nicknames of special access programs.

DIRECT ACCESS. Access to Category I quantities of special nuclear material which would permit an individual to remove, divert, or misuse that material in spite of any controls that have been established to prevent such unauthorized actions. (Category I quantities of special nuclear material are defined in DOE 5633.3B, CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS.)

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZED CONTROL

MARKINGS. The four caveats approved for use with other security markings are:

- a. ORCON. Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by Originator.
- b. PROPIN. Caution - proprietary information involved.
- c. NOFORN. Not releasable to foreign nationals.
- d. REL. Authorized release to (country).

DISCLOSURE. The conveyance of information by any means.

DISCRETIONARY ACCESS CONTROL. The means of restricting access to files based on the identity and need-to-know of users and/or groups to which the file belongs.

DISPERSION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. The time history of the spatial distribution of a released quantity of radioactive material.

DIVERSION. The unauthorized removal of nuclear material from its approved use or authorized location.

NOTE: The definition of "authorized location" in the context of diversion of nuclear material is the responsibility of the cognizant DOE Field Element.

DIVERSIONARY DEVICES. Special purpose pyrotechnic munitions (known as flash bangs, stun grenades and flash grenades) intended to give protective forces nonlethal force options whenever possible.

DOCUMENT. Written or printed information; removable ADP media (diskettes, tapes, cards, etc); charts; maps; paintings; drawings; engravings; sketches; photographic prints; exposed or developed film; working notes and papers; reproductions of such things by any means or process; and sound and video recordings by magnetic, optical, or any other electronic means.

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DOE COUNSEL. A DOE attorney assigned to represent the DOE in the proceedings set forth in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710, Subpart A. Counsel shall be a United States citizen and shall have been subject to a favorably adjudicated background investigation.

DOUBLE ACTION. The operating action of a firearm that uses trigger pressure to both cock and fire.

DOMESTIC COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. Information related to counterintelligence activities conducted within the United States.

DOWNGRADE. A determination that classified information requires, in the interest of national security, a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided, together with a changing of the classification designation to reflect a lower degree of protection.

DOWNGRADING.

- a. A determination by a declassification authority that information classified and safeguarded at a specified level shall be classified and safeguarded at a lower level. (E.O. 12958)
- b. A determination by appropriate authority that:
 - (1) Information may be handled or discussed at a level lower than the initial classification level, or
 - (2) Documents and/or material may be handled or stored at a level and/or category lower than the initial classification level and/or category.

In either case, the revised classification level shall not be lower than Confidential.

DOWNGRADING NOTICE. A notification of a determination by proper authority in accordance with approved classification policy or guidance that a document marked as containing classified information at a certain level is now correctly classified at a lower level.

DRUG CERTIFICATION. A written assurance signed by an individual stating the person will refrain from using or being involved with illegal drugs while employed in a position requiring DOE access authorization.

DRY FIRING. A training procedure used to improve shooting proficiency by "firing" unloaded weapons.

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DUD. Any explosive device (e.g., bomb, shell, cartridge, grenade, etc.) that fails to explode.

DURESS. A condition characterized by a forcible restraint of liberty, imprisonment, constraint, or compulsion.

DURESS CODE. A prearranged word, group of words, phrase, or other signal (normally aural) which covertly indicates that the individual is under some form of coercion and is acting unwillingly.

DURESS SYSTEM. A system that can covertly communicate a response requirement to a security control center

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6.0 DEFINITIONS FOR E TERMS

E

"E" MATERIAL. Special nuclear material in Attractiveness level E. It is not covered by Attractiveness Levels A to D and includes other nuclear material including highly radioactive special nuclear material, solutions containing less than 1 gram special nuclear material per liter of solution, and uranium enriched to less than 20% U-235.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM. An intrusion detection system that can detect intrusions beyond a protected perimeter.

ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE: The gathering of sensitive information, either classified or unclassified, by representatives of a foreign government for the purposes of giving their country an economic advantage over the United States.

EFFECTIVELY OWNED OR CONTROLLED. The power, direct or indirect, whether or not exercised, and whether or not exercisable through ownership of the U.S. company's securities, by contractual arrangements or other means, to direct or decide matters affecting the management or operations of that company.

EFFECTIVENESS TEST. A test to confirm that a critical system element or total system is operating as required and can effectively perform a specified function.

ELECTROEXPLOSIVE DEVICE. A device containing some reaction mixture (explosive or pyrotechnic) that is electrically initiated. The output of the initiation is heat, shock, or mechanical action.

EMANATIONS SECURITY. Obsolete term. Refers to security measures designed to deny unauthorized persons access to important information which might be derived from intercepting and analyzing compromising emanations from other than crypto equipment and telecommunications systems. (See EMISSION SECURITY)

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EMBEDDED SYSTEM. An Automated Information System that performs or controls a function, either in whole or in part, as an integral element of a larger system or subsystem such as ground support equipment, flight simulators, engine test stands, or fire control systems.

EMERGENCY (NUCLEAR WEAPONS). An unexpected occurrence or set of unexpected circumstances in which personnel or equipment unavailability, due to accident, natural event, or combat, may demand immediate action that may require extraordinary measures to protect, handle, service, transport, or employ a nuclear weapon.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER. A location designed and equipped to support a cadre of management and supporting personnel to direct DOE field-organization operations necessary to carry out assigned, essential, major-emergency responsibilities.

EMERGENCY POWER SYSTEMS. The auxiliary power systems that provide power to safety and security related equipment during periods of partial or total power failure of associated primary power system.

EMISSION SECURITY. Protection resulting from all measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment, AIS, and telecommunications systems.

EMPTY QUIVER. A reporting term to identify and report the seizure, theft, or loss of a U.S. nuclear weapon.

ENCRYPT. To convert plain text into unintelligible form by means of a cryptosystem.

NOTE: The term encrypt covers the meanings of encipher and encode.

ENDING INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear materials on hand at the end of an accounting period.

ENGAGEMENT SIMULATION SYSTEM. A training system comprised of three subsystems:

- a. Devices that provide firearms effects,
- b. A control system, and
- c. A training-support package.

ENRICHED URANIUM. Uranium which contains more of the fissionable isotope U-235 than the naturally occurring fraction, which is defined as 0.00711 by weight, or 0.711 percent.

ENTITY. A real being, an organization or being that possesses separate existence for tax purposes. Examples would be corporations, partnerships, estates and trusts. Entity includes person, estate, trust, government unit.

ENTRY CONTROL POINT. Entrance to a site or secured area at which access is controlled and egress is allowed.

ENTRY-LEVEL. The condition that exists when a person is first assigned the duties and responsibilities to perform a job or task.

ESCORT.

- a. An authorized individual assigned the responsibility to accompany persons who lack need to know or access authorization within a security area in order to ensure adherence to security measures.
- b. An authorized individual or common carrier employee assigned the responsibility to accompany personnel, matter, or material while in transit.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF FRIENDLY INFORMATION. Pathways or indicators that lead to specific information identified in the Critical and Sensitive Information List.

ESTIMATE. A technically defensible approximation of the quantity of special nuclear material based on process parameters and/or material attributes. An estimate is used when a direct measurement of the special nuclear material amount is not possible.

EVALUATED PRODUCTS LIST. Chapter 4 of the Information Systems Security Products and Services Catalogue published by the National Security Agency that contains the listing of off-the-shelf, commercially-produced and supported systems that meet computer security needs of Government departments and agencies.

EVALUATION. Determination of the effectiveness of a safeguards and security system or program element relative to approved standards.

EVALUATOR. An individual assigned the responsibility for formally evaluating the performance of security elements during a performance test.

EXCEPTION. An approved deviation from a Safeguards and Security directive requirement that creates a safeguards and security vulnerability.

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EXCLUSION AREA. A type of DOE security area defined by physical barriers and subject to access control where mere presence in the area would normally result in access to classified information.

EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL. Those individuals who perform policy making functions for the company.

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION. The policies, procedures, and activities related to physically protecting a high level official. In DOE, the officials authorized to receive executive protection are the Secretary of Energy and the Deputy Secretary.

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION OPERATION. All the security activities, from intelligence gathering to actual physical protection, to provide armed executive protection to a protectee. The operation covers a specific period of time and a specific location (or locations).

EXECUTIVE PROTECTION PROGRAM MANAGER. A Federal employee, with training and experience in executive protection, appointed to administer, control, and manage all aspects of personal security for a high level official.

EXERCISE. Any scenario that simulates an actual incident requiring a response.

EXERCISE AREA. An area geographically defined to contain an exercise.

EXPLAINED INVENTORY DIFFERENCE. The portion of the inventory difference accounted for and reported to the Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System in one of the following categories: redetermination of discreet items on inventory, redetermination of material in process, process holdup differences, equipment holdup differences, measurement adjustments, rounding, recording and reporting errors, shipper-receiver adjustments, or identifiable item adjustments.

EXPLOSIVE. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that, when subjected to such stimuli as heat, impact, friction or shock, undergoes a very rapid chemical change that releases large volumes of highly heated gases that exert pressure in the surrounding medium. The term applies to materials that either detonate or deflagrate. The term includes, but is not limited to, high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, ignitor cord, and ignitors.

- a. **High Explosives.** Explosive materials which can be used to detonate by means of a blasting cap when unconfined (e.g., dynamite).

- b. **Low Explosives.** Explosive materials which deflagrate rather than detonate (e.g., black powder, safety fuses, and "special fireworks" as defined as Class B explosives).

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES. The particular courses or modes of action for access to, recovering, rendering-safe, and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident.

- a. **Access Procedures.** Those actions to locate exactly and gain access to unexploded ordnance.
- b. **Recovery Procedures.** Those actions to recover unexploded ordnance.
- c. **Render Safe Procedures.** The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and to provide the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.
- d. **Final Disposal Procedures.** The final disposal of explosive ordnance by explosive ordnance disposal personnel, which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a dispersal area, or other appropriate means.

EXPLOSIVES DETECTOR. A device capable of detecting the presence of certain types of explosives.

EXPORT.

- a. The movement of Departmental assets outside the continental United States in any manner;
- b. Transferring registration or control to a foreign person of any aircraft, vessel, or satellite on the U.S. Munitions List, whether in the U.S. or abroad;
- c. Sending or taking technical data outside of the U.S. in any manner except by mere travel by a person whose knowledge includes technical data;
- d. Disclosing or transferring technical data or defense articles to a foreign person, whether in the U.S. or abroad; or
- e. Performing a defense service on behalf of, or for the benefit of, a foreign person, whether in the U.S. or abroad.

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EXTERNAL TRANSFER. Transfers of nuclear materials from one reporting identification symbol to another.

7.0 DEFINITIONS FOR F TERMS

F

FACILITY. An educational institution, manufacturing plant, laboratory, office building, or complex of buildings located on the same site that is operated and protected as one unit by the Department or its contractor(s).

FACILITY APPROACH. A procedure used in the conduct of an Operations Security assessment which causes a broad spectrum of both technical and support activities of an organization to be assessed. Examples of technical activities include weapons programs; research and development activities; production operations; or other mission related functions such as testing, waste management or cleanup. Examples of support activities include administrative and logistical functions such as personnel services; procurement; computer operations; waste disposal; budget and fiscal matters; shipping and receiving; visitor control; security force operations; and Operations Security training and awareness. The local Critical Sensitive Information List/Essential Elements of Friendly Information is used to focus the assessment on matters considered of the highest priority. While it is not necessary to address each Critical Sensitive Information List/Essential Elements of Friendly Information item, priority of effort should be allocated to the higher priority items.

FACILITY CLEARANCE. An administrative determination that a facility is eligible to access, receive, produce, use, or store classified information, nuclear materials, or DOE property of significant monetary value.

FACILITY DATA AND APPROVAL RECORD. A standard DOE form (DOE F 5634.2) which is used to record approvals, changes, and deletions of security facilities.

FACILITY ENVELOPE. All outermost walls, doors, ceilings, floors, and openings of a facility.

FACILITY IMPORTANCE RATING. A method of grading the relative importance of a facility, in relationship to other DOE facilities, and its importance to the security and common defense of the United States.

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FACILITY NATIONAL AGENCY CHECK. A national agency check of a facility that includes a check of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense Central Index of Investigations, the Department of Defense Personnel Investigations Center, and other agencies as appropriate.

FACILITY REGISTER. An index of security facilities under the administrative or inspection responsibility of a DOE Operations Office.

FACILITY SECURITY OFFICER. The individual at the facility assigned the responsibility of administering the requirements of the Safeguards and Security Program within the facility.

FADED GIANT. A Department of Defense reporting term used to identify an event involving a nuclear reactor or radiological accident.

FALSE ALARM. An alarm, generated internal to the sensor equipment, for which the specific cause is unknown.

FALSE ALARM RATE. Number of false alarms per unit of time.

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER. The Federal official appointed by the President upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency under Public Law 93-288 to coordinate the overall Federal response.

FEDERAL OFFICER CREDENTIAL. A credential issued to a DOE employee which serves to identify the individual and provides documentary evidence of the individual's authority (e.g., to carry firearms and to make arrests).

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN. The Federal plan to assist State and local government officials or other Federal agencies in the response to a radiological emergency in the US, its possessions, and territories.

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT CENTER. A facility established by DOE, usually at an airport near the scene of a radiological emergency, from which the Offsite Technical Director conducts the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan response.

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PLAN. A plan contained in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan for coordinating Federal offsite radiological monitoring and assistance with that of the affected states.

FEDERAL RESPONSE CENTER. The on-site focal point established by the Senior Federal Emergency Management Agency Official, as required, for coordinating the Federal response to a nuclear weapon accident or significant incident.

FEDERAL SECURE TELEPHONE SYSTEM. An end-to-end (telephone-to-telephone) secure telephone system that is applicable to public and government narrow-band telephone systems such as the Direct Distance Dialing and Federal Telecommunications System.

FIELD ELEMENT. Any Departmental component located outside the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

FIELD ORGANIZATION. Any DOE Field Element (e.g., Operations Office, Field Office, Energy Technology Center, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Regional Office, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, or Power Administration).

FILE SERIES. Documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that is arranged in accordance with a filing system or maintained as a unit because it pertains to the same function or activity. (E.O. 12958)

FILLER. Type of explosive/incendiary/chemical substance which, in combination with a detonating/ignitor system and container, constitutes an improvised explosive device (e.g., dynamite, match heads, gasoline).

FINDING.

- a. A separate, distinct situation in a surveying organization that is not in compliance with directives or requirements, is a deficiency in the performance of a safeguards and security system, or is a concern regarding the adequacy of a practice.
- b. Concise, factual statements of key observations and conclusions resulting from an inspection and/or assessment activity.

FIREARMS. Weapons designed to be carried and operated by a person (e.g., rifles, handguns, shotguns, machine guns, and similar devices).

FIREARMS RANGE. An area designated for firearms training; it does not include training areas where blank ammunition or engagement simulation weapons are used exclusively.

FIREARMS RANGE COMPLEX. A grouping of two or more ranges of differing types, purposes or firing distances located at a single site location or property.

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FIRMWARE. Hardware with the ability to store instructions.

FLARE. A mechanical device that uses pyrotechnic materials to produce light for signaling, illuminating or attracting attention.

FLASH GRENADE. A device that produces a brilliant flash (of about 2 million candle power) and a loud report (200 decibels at a distance of about 5 feet (1-1/2m)) without producing lethal fragmentation.

FOOT-CANDLE. A unit of illumination equal to the illumination on the inside spherical surface that is everywhere 1 foot from a uniform point-source of light of 1 candle intensity. (See CANDLE and CANDELA)

FORCE-ON-FORCE EXERCISE. An exercise that uses protective force personnel in the role of adversary force to simulate the actual engagement of protective forces.

FORCE OPTIONS. The tactical means that are available to a Special Response Team including, but not limited to, open air assault, mobile assault, emergency assault, and stronghold assault using dynamic and covert entry techniques to effect interdiction, interruption, neutralization, and recovery operations (e.g., resolution of a terrorist situation, or the protection of special nuclear material from theft or/ sabotage).

FORCED ENTRY. A method of entry which would leave visible positive evidence of the physical penetration and which would be readily discernible in the normal course of inspecting the object or area breached.

FOREIGN CLASSIFIED CONTRACT. A classified contract awarded to a U.S. contractor by a foreign government or a foreign contractor.

FOREIGN CONTACT. Contact with any person who is not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national.

FOREIGN CONTRACTOR. A contractor or subcontractor organized or existing under the laws of a country other than the United States, its territories, or possessions.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT. Any national governing body organized and existing under the laws of any country other than the United States and its possessions and trust territories and any agent or instrumentality of that government.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION. Information that is:

- a. Provided to the United States Government by a foreign government or governments, an international organization of governments, or any element thereof, with the expectation that the information, the source of the information, or both, are to be held in confidence;
- b. Produced by the United States pursuant to or as a result of a joint arrangement with a foreign government or governments or an international organization of governments, or any elements thereof, requiring that the information, the arrangement, or both are to be held in confidence; or
- c. Received and treated as "Foreign Government Information" under the terms of a predecessor order. (E.O. 12958)

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE. Any representative or agent of a foreign government, whether directly representing the foreign government or indirectly representing the foreign government through one or more of the foreign government's subsidiaries or affiliates.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The product resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of intelligence information about a foreign power, which is significant to the national security, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States and which is provided by a government agency that is assigned an intelligence mission (i.e., an intelligence agency). It includes information relating to the capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, but not including counterintelligence, except for information on international terrorist activities.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. Foreign Intelligence Information is National Security Information relating to the capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons.

FOREIGN INTEREST.

- a. Any foreign government, agency of a foreign government, or representative of a foreign government;
- b. Any form of business enterprise or legal entity organized, chartered, or incorporated under the laws of any country other than the United States or its possessions and trust territories;
- c. Any person who is not a U.S. citizen or national of the United States.

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FOREIGN MILITARY SALES. The portion of U.S. security assistance authorized by the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, and conducted on the basis of formal contracts or agreements between the United States Government and an authorized recipient government or international organization. Foreign Military Sales includes government-to-government sales of defense articles or defense services, from Department of Defense stocks or through purchase under Department of Defense-managed contracts, regardless of the source of financing.

FOREIGN NATIONAL. Any person who is not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national, including foreign corporations (i.e., a corporation not incorporated in the United States), international organizations, foreign governments, and any agency or subdivision of foreign governments (e.g., diplomatic missions).

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP, CONTROL, OR INFLUENCE. A U.S. company is considered under foreign ownership, control, or influence whenever a foreign interest has the power, direct or indirect, whether or not exercised and whether or not exercisable through ownership of the U.S. company's securities, by contractual arrangements or other means, to direct or decide matters affecting the management or operations of that company in a manner which may result in unauthorized access to classified information and/or special nuclear material or may affect adversely the performance of classified contracts.

FOREIGN PERSON. Any foreign interest and any U.S. person effectively owned or controlled by a foreign interest.

FOREIGN RECIPIENT. A foreign government or international organization to which the United States is providing classified material.

FOREIGN TRAVEL BRIEFING. A security briefing designed for all travelers who hold or have held a DOE access authorization within the last five years, and who are traveling to sensitive countries.

FORMAL ACCESS APPROVAL. Documented approval by a data owner to allow access to a particular classification and category of information.

FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. Classified information jointly determined by the DOE or its predecessors and the Department of Defense to be related primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons, and removed by the DOE from the Restricted Data category pursuant to Section 142(d) of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended, and safeguarded as National Security Information, subject to the restrictions on transmission to other countries and regional defense organizations that apply to Restricted Data.

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. The control marking to be applied to official information that has not been given a security classification pursuant to the criteria of an Executive Order, but that may be withheld from public disclosure under the criteria of the Freedom of Information Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552.

FREIGHT FORWARDER (TRANSPORTATION AGENT). Any agent or facility designated to receive, process, or transship U.S. material to foreign recipients.

FUNCTION ANALYSIS. A systematic method used in obtaining a detailed listing of tasks of a specific function.

FUNCTIONAL TEST. A test of a sensor which determines if the minimum design requirements for the sensor are being met; e.g., for an interior microwave intrusion detection sensor, a functional test would confirm that the detection pattern and orientation is within design limits.

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8.0 DEFINITIONS FOR G TERMS

G

GENERAL EMERGENCY. An emergency condition that is declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in:

- a. actual or likely catastrophic failures in safety systems threatening the integrity of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device which may adversely impact the health and safety of workers and the public. (Similar events are categorized by the Department of Defense as "Broken Arrow."
- b. actual or imminent catastrophic reduction of facility or transportation shipment safety systems with potential for the release of quantities of hazardous materials (radiological and non-radiological) to the environment that exceed applicable protective action at or beyond the site boundary or for shipments the general public area.

GOAL. The result or achievement toward which the intent of a program of instruction, such as an instructional course, is directed.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY. Any executive department, commission, independent establishment, or corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States of America, which is an instrumentality of the United States, or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING ACTIVITY. An element of an agency designated by the agency head and delegated broad authority regarding acquisition functions.

GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CHANNELS. The principle that classified information and material will be transferred by government officials through official channels or through other channels expressly approved.

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GRADED PROTECTION. The level of effort and magnitude of resources expended for the protection of a particular safeguards and security interest are commensurate with the security interest's importance or the impact of its loss, destruction, or misuse. The highest level of protection is afforded interests whose loss, theft, compromise, or unauthorized use would have serious impact upon national security and/or the health and safety of DOE and contractor employees, the public, the environment, or Department of Energy Programs (e.g., the use of a weapon of mass destruction by a terrorist(s) could have consequences so grave as to demand the highest reasonably attainable standard of security).

GRADED SAFEGUARDS. A system designed to provide varying degrees of physical protection, accountability, and material control to different types, quantities, physical forms, and chemical or isotopic compositions of nuclear materials consistent with the risks and consequences associated with threat scenarios.

GRAPHIC ARTS. Facilities and individuals engaged in providing consultation, services, or production of any component or end product that contributes to, or results in, the reproduction of classified information. Regardless of trade names of specialized processes, it includes writing, illustrating, advertising services, copy preparation, all methods of printing, finishing services, duplicating, photocopying, and film processing activities.

GRAY LITERATURE. Material not well covered by conventional book trade channels. Information contained within this category is often not available in any other kind of source. Gray literature is intrinsically more difficult to identify, acquire, process, access, and otherwise handle than conventional literature. Examples include, but are not limited to, conference papers, trade literature, electronic bulletin boards, and foreign government reports. The most significant point to make about the value of gray literature is that the information it contains often is not available in any other kind of source.

GRENADA LAUNCHER.

- a. A device that propels a grenade by means of gas pressure.
- b. A lightweight firearm used to deploy munitions such as high explosives, smoke, chemical agents, etc.

9.0 DEFINITIONS FOR H TERMS

H

HAND-CARRIER. An individual assigned to hand-carry classified material on a one-time basis.

HAND-CARRY. The authorized personal control, possession, and physical transmission between or within approved facilities.

HANDGUNS. Hand-fired weapons normally carried as side arms and designed to be fired with one hand. Handguns include all revolvers and pistols and may include submachine guns under some circumstances.

HANGFIRES. Missiles or rockets which have been fired but have not left the launching device.

HARDENED CONTAINER. A container used for transportation of such strength and durability as to provide security protection to prevent items from breaking out of the container and to facilitate the detection of any tampering with the container.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous material that is chemically toxic, flammable, radioactive, or unstable upon prolonged storage, and that exists in quantities that could pose a threat to life, property, or the environment.

HEAD OF FIELD ELEMENT. The manager of a field element.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF. Heads of Headquarters Elements and employees under their respective jurisdiction.

HEADS OF HEADQUARTERS ELEMENTS. Program Secretarial Officers and Staff Secretarial Officers.

HEARING COUNSEL. DOE attorney assigned to prepare and conduct a personnel security hearing before a Hearing Officer.

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HEARING OFFICER. A DOE attorney or senior management official appointed by the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, pursuant to section 710.25 of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 710, who must be a United States citizen and who must have been subject to a favorably adjudicated background investigation.

HEAVY SHIPPING CONTAINER. A thick-walled container (e.g., spent fuel shipping cask) which is used for shipping radioactive materials and which would require the use of high explosives or other such means for breaching in order to effect release and dispersion of its radioactive contents.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Explosive substances capable of mass detonation, and for which there is a significant probability of accidental initiation or transition from burning to detonation.

HIGH LEVEL WASTE. The highly radioactive waste material that results from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including liquid waste produced directly in reprocessing and any solid waste derived from the liquid, that contains a combination of transuranic waste and fission products in concentrations requiring permanent isolation.

HIGHLY IRRADIATED MATERIAL. Material having a radiation level of at least 100 rem/hr at one meter.

HOAX DEVICE. An inactive or "dummy" device designed and intended to appear as a bomb or explosive material.

HOLDING COMPANY. A company formed for the sole purpose of owning the common stock of other companies and exercising control over such companies.

HOLDUP. The amount of nuclear material remaining in process equipment and facilities after the in-process material, stored materials, and product have been removed.

NOTE: Justified estimates or measured values of materials in holdup will be reflected in the facility's inventory records.

HOME OFFICE FACILITY. The headquarters facility of a Multiple Facility Organization.

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE. Intelligence collection activity conducted through the use of human resources.

10.0 DEFINITIONS FOR I TERMS

I

IDENTIFICATION. The positive assessment of a recognized object as a specific person, animal, or thing.

IDENTIFICATION BADGE. Obsolete term for Security Badge.

IGNITOR CORD. A small cord which burns progressively along its length with a short, hot external flame used to ignite safety fuses in the execution of multiple shot patterns.

ILLEGAL DRUGS. A controlled substance included in Schedules I, II, III, IV, or V, as defined by 21 U.S.C. 802(6), the possession of which is unlawful under chapter 13 of that title. The Term "Illegal drugs" does not apply to the use of a controlled substance in accordance with the terms of a valid prescription, or other uses authorized by law.

IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE. Information derived from the interpretation of imagery.

IMMIGRANT ALIEN. Any person lawfully admitted into the United States under an immigration visa for permanent residence is an immigrant alien.

IMPACT AREA. That area in a backstop or bullet trap directly behind the target where bullets are expected to impact. The term may also refer to a safety zone or area down range of an outdoor range where bullets will impact if not captured in a backstop.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE. A homemade device consisting of an explosive/incendiary and firing components necessary to initiate the device. Similar in nature to a grenade, mine, or bomb.

IMPROVISED NUCLEAR DEVICE. A device incorporating radioactive materials which is made outside an official United States Government or other nuclear-weapon-state program and which has, appears to have, or is claimed to have the capability to produce a nuclear explosion. (See NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE)

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IMPROVISED NUCLEAR DEVICE INCIDENT. An event resulting from a deliberate act, involving nuclear weapons or nuclear materials, which includes the sabotage, seizure, theft, or loss of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component or the fabrication or employment of an Improvised Nuclear Device or a credible threat of either.

INCENDIARY DEVICE. See CHEMICAL DEVICES.

INCIDENT OF SECURITY CONCERN. Events which, at the time of occurrence, cannot be determined to be an actual violation of law, but which are of such significant concern to the DOE Safeguards and Security program as to warrant preliminary inquiry and subsequent reporting.

NOTE: Examples include: drug use and distribution, alcohol abuse, criminal racketeering or other organized criminal activity, the loss or theft of firearms, the discovery or possession of contraband articles in security areas, and unauthorized attempts to access classified data bases.

INCIDENT REPORT. A report of any theft or attempted theft of Government property, or threatened, actual, or attempted arson, civil disorder, riot, sabotage, terrorism, or vandalism affecting facilities or property owned by or contracted to the Department.

INDICATORS (INTELLIGENCE). Activities that can signal the course of action or essential elements of a program. Indicators are probabilistic in nature; they represent patterns of activity which could occur whenever individuals are engaged in a particular course of action. Profiles and signatures are to be considered when identifying indicators. Signatures are composed of:

- a. Visual--discerned by either visible light photography or the human eyes;
- b. Aural--discerned by the human ear or sound-ranging equipment;
- c. Infrared--heat or light emanations;
- d. Electromagnetic radiation that is either communications or noncommunications in origin;
- e. Radar--the appearance of a piece of equipment or activity as discerned by radar.

Profiles are composed of new established patterns which reveal current or planned activities. Profiles may be operational or administrative in nature (e.g., processing of unusual work orders or recruitment of persons with particular expertise).

INDICES CHECKS. A procedure whereby an inquiry is made to the investigative and intelligence files of appropriate Government agencies to determine whether there is information of record on a particular individual.

INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION. Instruction in which the pace of training is controlled by the trainee and guided by the programmed materials.

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE. The gathering of proprietary data from private companies or the government by non-government representatives for the purpose of aiding another company(ies) to improve their competitive advantage.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY. A multi-disciplinary security program concerned with the protection of classified information developed by or entrusted to U.S. industry.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY REPRESENTATIVE. Personnel assigned with the responsibility for conducting inspections and otherwise assisting a contractor performing classified work for a Government agency.

INFORMATION.

- a. Any knowledge that can be communicated or documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States Government. "Control" means the authority of the agency that originates information, or its successor in function, to regulate access to the information. (E.O. 12958)
- b. Any information or material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics. (NISPOM)
- c. Facts, data, or knowledge itself, rather than the medium of its conveyance. (Documents and material are deemed to convey or contain information and are not considered to be information per se.)

INFORMATION SECURITY. A system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting from unauthorized disclosure, information that is authorized protection by Executive Order or statute.

INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE. An organization within the Executive Office of the President that is responsible for implementing and monitoring Government implementation of Executive Order 12958 "National Security Information."

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INFRACTION. Any knowing, willful, or negligent action contrary to the requirements of this order or its implementing directives that does not comprise a "violation," as defined in this order. (E.O. 12958)

INHABITED BUILDING DISTANCE. The minimum distance permitted between locations containing munitions and inhabited buildings, administrative areas, site boundaries, main power stations and other facilities of vital or strategic nature.

INITIAL SECURITY BRIEFING. A briefing conducted to inform individuals who will have access to safeguards and security interests of security procedures and access control requirements prior to assuming duties at a DOE facility.

IN-PROCESS INVENTORY. The quantity of nuclear material in a process area at any specified time, excluding hold-up.

INSIDER. A person who, by reason of official duties, has knowledge of operations and/or safeguards system characteristics, and/or position that would significantly enhance the likelihood of successful bypass or defeat of positive measures should that person attempt such an action.

INSPECTION. The process of gathering information to determine the effectiveness with which protection programs are implemented.

INSPECTOR. A qualified DOE employee responsible for inspecting, evaluating and rating a Safeguards and Security Program.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVE. A statement that specifies measurable behavior that a trainee should exhibit after instruction, including the conditions and standards for performance.

INSTRUCTOR. Any person assigned the task of instruction on a formal training program, who has been certified by the Director of the Safeguards and Security Central Training Academy, or by the individual responsible for the DOE Element or DOE contractor training program.

INTEGRITY. The state that exists when information is unchanged from its source and has not been accidentally or intentionally modified, altered, or destroyed. (E.O. 12958)

INTELLIGENCE.

- a. A body of information and the conclusions drawn therefrom that is acquired and furnished in response to the known or perceived requirements of customers; it is often derived from information that may be concealed or not intended to be available for use by the acquirer; it is the product of a cyclical process.
- b. A term used to refer collectively to the functions, activities, or organizations that are involved in the process of planning, gathering, and analyzing information of potential value to decision-makers and to the production of intelligence as defined in a. above.
- c. The product resulting from the collection, collation, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all collected information.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. As identified in Executive Order 12333, terms "intelligence community" and "agency, or agencies within the intelligence community" refer to the following organizations:

- a. The Central Intelligence Agency;
- b. The National Security Agency;
- c. The Defense Intelligence Agency;
- d. Offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs;
- e. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;
- f. The intelligence elements of the military services (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Energy; the Drug Enforcement Administration, and staff elements of Director of Central Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. Information that is under the jurisdiction and control of the Director of Central Intelligence or a member of the Intelligence Community. Intelligence information includes the following classified information:

- a. Foreign intelligence and counterintelligence as defined in Executive Order 12333;

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- b. Information describing U.S. foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities, sources, methods, equipment, or methodology used for the acquisition, processing, or exploitation of such intelligence; foreign military hardware obtained for exploitation; and photography or recordings resulting from U.S. intelligence collection efforts; and
- c. Information on intelligence community protective security programs (e.g., personnel, physical, technical, and information security).

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AND RELATED MATERIAL (FOREIGN).

- a. Foreign Intelligence. Information relating to the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign powers, organization or persons.
- b. Related Materials. Information describing U.S. foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities, sources, methods, equipment, and methodology used for the acquisition, processing, or exploitation of such intelligence; photography or recordings resulting from U.S. collection efforts.

INTENDING CITIZEN. A person who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence (and maintains such residence) under the Immigration and Naturalization Act (Title 8, United States Code, Parts 1101(a), 101(a), 60 Stat. 163), and who has expressed the intent to become a U.S. citizen. Individuals covered under this act are non-U.S. citizen who falls into one of the following four categories under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of November 6, 1986:

- a. Permanent Residents;
- b. Temporary residents (individuals who have gone through or are in the process of going through the amnesty legalization program);
- c. Individuals admitted as refugees; and
- d. Individuals granted asylum.

INTERCONNECTED NETWORK. Composed of two or more separately accredited networks of AISs separated by a Security Support Structure that adjudicates the difference in security requirements between the networks or AISs.

INTERDICT. To stop or delay an adversary prior to reaching an objective.

INTERIM ACCESS AUTHORIZATION. A determination to grant DOE access authorization prior to the receipt and adjudication of the individual's completed background investigation.

NOTE: An Interim Access Authorization may only be requested for an individual who is being processed for an initial, or the reinstatement of, DOE Q access authorization.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM. A system of administrative and accounting policies and procedures implemented by a facility to ensure proper functioning of the material control and accountability system.

NOTE: The system includes checks and balances in the division of duties so designed that the work of one will serve to verify the work of another.

INTERNAL REVIEW. An examination of practices and procedures by the responsible organization in sufficient detail to assure that a system is appropriate and is performing as intended.

INTERNAL TRANSFER. Transfer of nuclear material within the same reporting identification symbol.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS TRACKING SYSTEM. A data base and information support system used to manage information on the quantity and location of U.S.-supplied nuclear materials in foreign countries.

INTERRUPT. To disrupt an adversarial activity at the objective.

INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM . A security system comprised of sensor(s) capable of detecting one or more types of phenomena, signal media, an annunciator(s), an energy source, alarm assessment systems, and alarm reporting elements to include alarm communications and information display equipment.

INVALIDATION. A temporary condition at a cleared facility caused by changed conditions or performance under which the facility may no longer be eligible for a facility security clearance unless appropriate corrective action is promptly taken.

INVENTORY.

- a. A complete, detailed, descriptive record of classified document holdings with the capability of making it consistent or compatible with documents or hand (reconciliation).

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- b. The act of comparing documents to records of holdings.

(See BOOK INVENTORY and PHYSICAL INVENTORY)

INVENTORY DIFFERENCE. The algebraic difference between the nuclear material book inventory and the corresponding physical inventory, expressed mathematically as

$$\text{Book Inventory} - \text{Physical Inventory} = \text{Inventory Difference}$$

The term "total inventory difference" is sometimes used for Inventory Difference.

INVENTORY RECONCILIATION. The process of comparing, investigating discrepancies, and adjusting the book inventory to the corresponding physical inventory.

IRRADIATED MATERIAL. Nuclear material that has been exposed to radiation and that consequently delivers an external radiation dose rate requiring special containment, handling, and measurement procedures because of the penetrating-radiation levels.

ISOLATION ZONE. The area surrounding a facility that has been cleared of any objects that could conceal vehicles or individuals and affords unobstructed observation or the use of other means for detection of entry into the area. This area is generally between 2 fences.

ITEM. A single piece or container of nuclear material which has a unique identification and a known nuclear material mass, and whose presence can be visually verified.

11.0 DEFINITIONS FOR J TERMS

J

JOB ANALYSIS. A systematic method used in obtaining a detailed listing of the tasks of a specific job.

JOB/TASK ANALYSIS. A process that describes systematically the performance requirements of a job. Job/task analysis identifies and defines the valid tasks and the elements needed to satisfactorily perform the analyzed job.

JUMPING. Leaping from a height above the detection zone of an intrusion detection system to a point at ground level across the detection zone.

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